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AN AMBITIOUS PRINCE.

What the Ruler of Montenegro Would Like to Do.

A Progressive Monarch Who Fondly Dreams of a Reconstructed Empire Over Which He May Reign.

An American who recently visited Montenegro said to a New York Tribune reporter in speaking of the ruler of that country:

"Probably no ruler in the world cherishes higher dreams of ambition than does Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro. Beyond the dark mountains of his small and impoverished principality his thoughts are forever reaching to kingdoms and principalities by the Danube, and in dreams of the restoration of the ancient Servian empire, with himself on the throne. In the changes going on and constantly threatening in Servia, Bulgaria and Rumania he believes in the possible uniting of these countries with Montenegro into one nation over which he may be called upon to reign. He thinks the powers of western Europe would look with favor upon the formation of such a nation, as it would be a barrier to the southward march of Russia towad the Bosphorus. He has sedulously cultivated the friendship of Russia, and his ambition is not unknown to the czar. But Russia, he thinks, would rather see a strong and independent nation between it and the Golden horn, than several kingdoms and principalities dominated by the influence of Russia's hereditary foes, or ruled by princes sent from western Europe. There is little doubt but that he has been encouraged to believe this from St. Petersburg. Of such a nation as that of which Prince Nicholas dreams Boania and Dalmatia would naturally form ultimately a part, for in these provinces the Austrian ruler is detested, and Prince Nicholas is most popular. In Dalmatia Prince Nicholas is especially popular, and that province would to-day, were it not held in check by the Austrian soldiery, join itself to Montenegro. The people are of the same race as the people of Montenegro, the Serps or Servians, and they look upon Nicholas as their natural ruler. All this is and has been for years a dream of Prince Nicholas, but suns have risen and set over the Black mountains, bringing the prince nearer to the grave, but apparently no nearer to the fruition of his hopes. The Serps still remain a disunited people, and poverty has made the ambitious prince a pensioner of Russia. Prince Nicholas is a man of force, learning and progress, and is well calculated to carry out such a scheme as that of which he dreams, were such a thing possible. When the congress of Berlin gave him a little strip of seacoast and the city of Cattaro on the Adriatic, the prince was delighted, and dreams of commerce and of a navy at once filled his mind. The emperor of Russia gave him a little steam yacht, and the prince takes the keenest delight in cruising in it up and down his seacoast. The prince keeps well informed of all that is going on outside his domains, and subscribes to the newspapers of every nation, among them to two American dailies. The great western commonwealth and its material progress is a constant source of interest and wonderment to him. I had an audience with the prince and was catechised by him for an hour and a half, the prince pouring in a steady fire of questions, and displaying knowledge of American politics that was rather embarrassing to me, as I do not keep as well posted in politics as I should. The prince had established a long-distance telephone line between Cetigne, the capitol, and Cattaro, and was as pleased with it as a boy with his first pair of boots. In the fascinating occupation of saying: 'Hello! Cattaro!' he had forgotten for awhile the pleasure of his yacht. He displayed the greatest interest in Mr. Edison, and asked me twenty questions about him.

"Prince Nicholas is a poet of some ability, and has published two volumes of his works. Many of his songs are about the ancient glory of the Serps, and call upon them to grasp a glorious future. The prince has tried to fill his son and heir, Alexander, with his own ambitions and high ideas of the future, but Alexander is a fin de siecle young man, and would be happier in Paris than among the hardy mountaineers of his father's principality."

Circumvent the Landlords.

"A pair of nippers and half a dozen eighteen-inch gas-burner tips," was the order given by a jaunty young man who visited an up-town hardware store the other day. "That lady," said the proprietor after her departure, "is an actress, and is just going on the road. All theatrical people while traveling carry nippers and tips with them. The managers of hotels in small towns try to save gas by putting bits of cotton in the bedroom burners, thus impeding the flow. The minute an actor strikes a light and detects this he pulls out his nippers and tips. Off comes the 'faked' burner and on goes one that lets the full head of gas come through. Before leaving he arranges things as he found them and goes merrily along to get the better of the next economical landlord on his route."

OUR PROGRESS AT SEA.

American Ship Builders Make the Best of Ships.

General Ignorance of the People Concerning Achievements in Building Fast Ocean Steamers—Foreigners Astonished.

There is a serious side to our continued yachting triumphs, in importance transcending far the sporting world, says the Boston Transcript. Some time ago Emperor William was quoted as saying that in building up the German navy he would look to the United States hereafter. Whether the emperor said this or not, the fact that it is attributed to him in Europe demonstrates that the revival of American skill in shipbuilding is attracting attention abroad. We should not be surprised at learning that it is attracting more attention abroad than it is at home. American enterprise has looked inward from the seaboard so long that it has but recently accustomed itself to the idea of looking seaward. That it is waking up to the possibility of reaping the harvest of the deep seas many signs betoken. Thoughtful Americans have for years seen the folly of abandoning the foreign deep sea carrying trade to foreign steamers. They have grown weary of figuring up the millions that go to foreigners for freight money on American goods. But the masses of our people have been too busy, have made money too easily on shore, to think of turning their thoughts seaward, to appreciate the extent of the demands of freight money, or even to realize the progress of the country in shipbuilding, much less the possibilities of development of our money-making power on the seas.

How few are the people who realize all that is meant by the statement that a newly-launched cruiser has made twenty knots on her trial trip! There are not many who know that a twenty-knot ship was ten years ago a mechanical impossibility in this country. Of the materials entering into the construction of such a vessel there were in this country in 1883 only the ingenuity and the ore. Since that time the steel-plate industry and numerous allied businesses have been built up to build the ship. England looked with amusement on the undertaking of the United States to build flyers. It said that the Americans were clever people, but they had built no fast steamers, and they had so much to learn that they would never catch up with Europe; the Americans might turn out some vessels only a little less fast than those launched from the European yards, but they would not equal the latter. Now the tone of English comment has changed. The London Engineer, a high authority, tells Englishmen that even if the present congress should pass a free-ship bill, its benefit to English shippers would be exceedingly limited. A few Clyde-built flyers might be bought by Americans and put on American registers to [illegible] of a fast ocean service, but that would be all. Its reasons for this belief are not only the American preference to wait until improvement of processes has offset the difference in cost between the two countries, but the extension of our ship-building plants. Some of these establishments, it declares, "are almost as well able to build ships as ourselves, and the 'almost' may be omitted in regard to two of them." The great plant at Newport News especially moves its admiration for its completeness, area and appliances, and it says of the Cramps that the cruisers built by them would do no discredit to Elswick, Fairfield or Clydebank.

Skill in handling vessels comes natural to Americans. We have seen it illustrated in many ways. The yacht race itself has more than a merely sporting significance. It signifies that we retain our skill in building fast vessels and can adapt that skill to special and peculiar types with the best results. We have a great coastwise fleet, both steam and sail, we have fast cruisers, and if we do not have a fast foreign carrying trade under our own flag we shall have only ourselves to blame.

A Pretty Girl Station Agent.

Passengers over the Rumford Falls & Buckfield road always notice upon the platform at East Peru a plump and pretty girl who wears the regalia of the station agent. She wears a cap with gold lace and a brass shield, and on the shield is "Station Agent." This is Miss Lillie Howard, and she has had charge of the station at East Peru for some time. She is attentive to her duties, the trainmen always have a smile and a pleasant word for her, and many a drummer vainly attempts to appropriate a share of her smile as the train whisks past. 'Tis needless to comment on the neatness of East Peru's station.

Postage Stamps in Paris.

It may not be generally known that Paris is the great postage stamp market of the world. There is a regular bourse held every Thursday and Sunday in a corner of the Champs Elysees, where hundreds of men, women and boys congregate with their postage stamp albums and packages of stamps for sale and exchange. It is said that thousands of francs change hands there every market day.

NEVER COME SINGLY.

A Common Superstition Among Engineers About Collisions.

Of the superstition of sailors, fisherfolk and others we have all heard, but that such a distinguished characteristic should have attached itself to railway men would not appear to be generally known. It savors somewhat of the anomalous that such a preeminently practical class of men should be the victims of credulity regarding the supernatural. Such, however, is the case, says a writer in the London Tid-Bits.

I recently had occasion to interview a prominent railway official, and in the course of the conversation that ensued that gentleman incidentally alluded to two collisions which had lately occurred in the neighborhood, following up his remarks with the announcement that the local men would be in a state of subdued excitement and "flurry" till a third mishap took place. Such is the superstition of the railway man. Upon expressing considerable astonishment I was assured that this kind of thing was notorious among railway men in general, and in this particular instance it was known that the circumstances of the two previous accidents were the chief topics among the workmen in all departments, who were also counting on the possibilities of a third disaster. Curiously enough a touch of realism was lent to the information just imparted by the explanation that the second of the two collisions referred to was due to the driver of one of the engines—a reliable servant, noted for his alertness and precision, with an honorable record with some forty years' service—who being, it was believed, so disturbed over the "omens" of the first occurrence and so engrossed with what he felt would be two other catastrophes that he committed the slight error of judgment which caused his locomotive to crash into another coming in an opposite direction. The statement is given as the conviction of one who spent upward of a quarter of a century among railway men of all classes, and who has known the driver alluded to for a long period of years. So came about a second collision. Surely superstition could go no further than this. But here is a tragic sequel—a sequel which, unfortunately, will, in all probability, do much to strengthen the reprehensible beliefs of these men. Two days after the interview above mentioned, within fifteen minutes' drive from the scene of the second collision, an express mail failed to take the points, a portion of the train with the tender of the engine was violently thrown across the rails and one stoker killed. This is what the railway men will term their "third mishap." "There's the third," they say, and now perhaps they will breathe freely for a season.

RAIN IN JAPAN.

How the Natives Try to Bring the Showers Down.

During the summer season in Japan droughts are very frequent, and the rice fields, before so beautiful, presenting as they do all the different shades of green imaginable, gradually lose their brilliancy of color, turn yellow and parched, and threaten the total destruction of the crop. Not only does the rice suffer, but the wells dry up and necessitate the carrying of water from long distances. So a drought in Japan is, indeed, a great calamity.

After waiting and hoping in vain for a downfall of rain, the people turn en masse to evoke the power of their deities to send them the saving showers. A procession is formed of perhaps two hundred men, all nearly naked, who, carrying straw emblems representing the sun with the rain pouring from it, and with long streamers having prayers written on them flying in the wind, proceed to the nearest river or bay, where the whole company wade into the water until they are waist-deep, and, surrounding the emblems, pray aloud and throw water on the images with both hands.

After doing this several times, says the New York Journal, the procession is reformed, when it proceeds to the temple to pray again. This ceremony is repeated several times, and should the rain come in abundance prayers are offered in thanksgiving; should it be only a shower they blame themselves for not having prayed fervently enough, and continue their devotions until a downpour takes place.

Another form of devotion for the same purpose takes place at nightfall, when a long boat is filled with men and paddled swiftly across the harbor, accompanying the prayers by the regular beatings of tom-toms and gongs. Sometimes at night, away down the bay, may be heard the weird sound of the tom-toms and the voices of the men gradually growing louder and louder as the boat approaches, each man bending to his paddle in regular time as it passes us swiftly and gradually disappears in the darkness, and is soon lost to sight and hearing.

Big Imperial Eaters.

The czar is described as the largest eater among crowned heads and the kaiser comes next. The latter is stated to have a mania for eating at extraordinary times, and, although dining copiously before going to the theater, he generally insists on the dispatch from the imperial kitchens of a fully prepared supper, which he devours in one of the private rooms of the theater between the acts.

ISSUING NEW BONDS.

The Work Is a Complicated One, and Involves a Great Deal of Labor.

The business of issuing a new set of bonds is a matter of some moment to the officials of the treasury department, because it involves a great deal of labor in the bureau of engraving and printing, in the registrar's office and in the treasurer's office. It takes some time for the bureau of engraving and printing to get out an issue of bonds. The engraving is a slow process, says the Washington Star. Then the paper must be prepared. The issue of renewal bonds in 1891 was printed on paper ten years old, which was lying in the vaults of the bureau. It had to be taken out and wet down, and it was not ready for use for ten days. Bonds go through the presses three times. First the tint is printed on the face of them. Then the form on the front is printed in black, and then the form on the back is printed, also in black. These bonds were printed from plates which were made in 1876. The bond issue of 1891 was a reissue of the bonds of 1876; so the bonds were printed alike. It is astonishing how little wear there is on the tempered steel plates from which bonds are printed. But this is not more remarkable than the process of freshening the plate which has been worn a little. If a bond plate looks at all dull under the microscope it is put in the transfer press and the cylinders with which the design was cut into it are rolled over it again.

Anyone who has seen the fine hair lines in the engraving of a bank note or a greenback will appreciate the marvelous accuracy of a machine which can be adjusted so that the original cylinder, passing over the engraved plate seven or eight years after the original engraving, will cut again into the same lines and simply deepen the impression. The variation of a thousandth part of an inch in the adjustment of the cylinder would blur the plate and ruin it. The cost of transferring from the cylinders alone is about fifty dollars a plate, and that feature of the preparation of the bond issue would cost the government fully three thousand dollars. The cost of engraving and printing would bring the expense of issuing a new series of bonds up to about fifteen thousand dollars. The registered bond is about fourteen inches long by six inches wide. The old coupon bond was eighteen by twenty-four inches. This was the size of the four per cent. bond which was to run thirty years with interest payable every three months, and which bore one hundred and twenty coupons. In the issue of coupon bonds the signature of the register of the treasury is engraved on the coupons. It would be impossible for the register to sign one hundred and twenty coupons on each bond. In some of the heavy issues of bonds the signature in the body of the bond has been engraved. But all of the registered bonds are signed by the register or his deputy. When these bonds are issued the initials of the clerk who entered and the initials of the clerk who recorded each bond are written in the corner of it, so that if there is any mistake it can be traced very quickly.

REASON IN AN ANIMAL.

A Race Horse That Would Not Take Kindly to Preparatory Work.

"It is a mistaken idea that none but human beings can reason and that dumb animals have not that power," said Prof. Albert A. Palmer, of Buffalo, to a St. Louis Globe-Democrat man. "I am fully prepared to demonstrate that the animals inferior to man have reasoning faculties, and that what is generally termed instinct plays an important part in their doings and actions.

"Let me give you a single example. I have a friend named Downing, who owns a string of valuable race horses. In his string is a horse known as Speedwest. A day or so before a race in which the horse is entered he generally sends him out on the track mounted by a stable boy for a little preparatory work. The horse will not take kindly to his work, and no amount of persuasion with whip or spur can get him away from a common canter. I noticed this peculiarity in the animal, and one day suggested to Downing that perhaps the horse knew that he was not expected to race, and for that reason could not understand exactly what was required of him. I prevailed upon him to dress the stable boy in the colors usually worn in a race and try the horse again. He did so, and the boy was placed in front of the animal for a moment that he might see the colors. The result was that when the boy mounted again the horse broke at the word of command and set off at a long, swinging gallop, which he increased to a run, finishing the work under a strong pull. Another stable boy was put up without the colors, and the horse refused to leave the loping gait at which he started out. A second time the colors were used and again the animal set out at a rate of speed calculated to break a record.

"What do you call that, instinct or reasoning? I contend that the horse had a rational faculty which he exercised at will. He knew that without the colors he had nothing in particular to gain by extending himself to a swift run. When the colors were put on the horse reasoned that there was some object in view. He reasoned that he was already prepared for a race and made his pace accordingly without being urged."

THE CAUSE OF SEASICKNESS.

Beginning in the Three Aural Tubes Is Eventually Reaches the Stomach.

Seasickness starts in the ear, says a writer in McClure's Magazine. In the cavity are three small tubes, each bent in a circle, and filled with fluid. The three sit at right angles to each other, like the three sides at the corner of a room or a box. Consequently, in whatever direction the head is moved, the fluid in some one of the tubes is given a circular motion. Hanging out into the tubes, from their sides, are hairs, or cilia, which connect with nerve cells and fibers that branch off from the auditory nerve. When the head moves the fluid moves, the hairs move, the cells are "fired off," a nervous current is sent up to the brain and a sensing of the head's peculiar motion is consequent. As for seasickness: This nerve current, on its way to the brain, at one point runs beside the spot or "center" where the nerve governing the stomach has its origin. When the rocking of the head is abnormally violent and prolonged, the stimulus is so great that the current leads over into this adjoining "center" and so excites the nerve running to the stomach as to cause wretchedness and retching. Deaf mutes, whose ear "canals" are affected, are never seasick. But normally the amount of ear-feeling which we get by reason of moving our head in a particular direction comes in a curious way to be a measure of the direction of sound. The feelings we get from our skin and muscles in turning the head play a similar role. We turn our ear to catch a sound. We do this so frequently for every point that in time we learn to judge the direction of the sound by the way we would have to turn the head in order to hear the sound best. Thereafter we do not have to turn the head to get the direction, for we now remember the proper feeling and know it. This memory of the old feeling is our idea of the present direction. If we never moved our heads we never could have any such notion of the location of sounds as at present—perhaps none whatever.

EVERY MAN A FIGHTER.

The Metabeles, Who Have Risen Against English Colonists in Africa.

About three years ago the warlike and intelligent Metabeles, of Mashonaland, threatened a war upon the English colonists in that country, but, listening to the counsels of their king, the wise Lobengula, the trouble was warded off. But the grumblings of the fighting men continued. They partially believed Lobengula's explanation of the course he was pursuing. He had told them that his ambassadors to England said that for every drop of English blood shed a fresh Englishman would spring into being. The medicine men said: "Let us kill these here and see if what they say will happen," but Lobengula's counsels prevailed. The restive feeling finally grew beyond that sable monarch's control and now the cable brings news that the young men have risen and are marching upon Forts Victoria, Salisbury, Tuli and the others, comprising the foreign military system in that country. If the uprising is not speedily suppressed England has a serious job on hand. The Metabeles are of the same stock as the Zulus. Their military organization is almost perfect. The population of Metabeleland proper is about two hundred thousand. The standing army is said by the Pittsburgh Dispatch to number fifteen thousand, divided into ferals or regiments and commanded by Indunas. What is more, these fellows can fight. They are born soldiers, and as the troops are almost as thoroughly organized as the British, they will make quite a struggle. The favorite weapon is the assegai or spear, but many are equipped with good guns, and know enough to pick out their men to shoot at when doing battle.

A SUN SURFACE.

Sir Henry Bessemer Tells of the Failure of an Experiment.

Sir Henry Bessemer, the well-known inventor of the steel process which bears his name, tells how he tried to construct a "sun furnace" and failed. His invention, says the Pittsburgh Dispatch, was intended to revolutionize not only the science of metallurgy, but the whole world. It was to attain a temperature of nearly sixty thousand degrees, and therefore fuse anything and everything, and Sir Henry puts the blame of its failure to fulfill these expectations on the stupidity of a country lensmaker. The "sun furnace" consisted of a wooden building thirty feet high and about twelve feet square. A few feet from the ground was fixed a large inclinable mirror for catching the rays of the sun; from this mirror the rays were to be reflected onto a number of powerful super imposed lenses above, which, by a simple arrangement, were to throw the enormously concentrated rays upon whatever object might be in the crucible below. Such was the mighty plan, but the manufacturer of the upper glasses brought it miserably to naught, for instead of turning them out uniform he made them all different and thus spoiled the focus. Sir Henry was so disgusted and disheartened that he refused to go over the ground again and so the pretentious scheme lapsed, but the peculiar furnace remains to this day a remarkable monument of what might have been.

CHRONICLE-UNION

BRIDGEPORT, DECEMBER 9, 1893.

Entered at the Bridgeport Postoffice as Second-Class Matter.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENTS.

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THE MESSAGE.

The President's Message delivered to Congress on Tuesday is a lengthy document. He devotes considerable of it to reform tariff, which is his hobby, and believes it is going to be the salvation of the country, as it has been prepared by the free trade Ways & Means Committee. He reiterates the assertion made by his agent Blount, that the American Minister and United S tates marines from the Boston overthrew the Government of the Islands, thereby giving the "lie" diplomatically to the Minister representing the Provisional Government, and the late Minister to Hawaii.

He wants an income tax, and Congress will give him all he wants in that respect and in the matter of the tariff.

While advocating a free trade tariff for "revenue only," he deplores the low state of the Government finances and thinks the appropriations for the new navy should be cut down, which means the throwing out of employment thousands of mechanics and workingmen who have been building our new navy, which for its size is equal to that of any Nation. This is no time to stop public works when the country is full of starving men, women and children, and made so by the coming in of his Administration.

Mrs. E. B. Bennett of Mason Valley, a lady 75 years of age, left Virginia City last Friday with horse and cart bound for home. When out on the desert about twenty-five miles from Virginia the horse got away and the old lady lost her bearings and wandered about on the plains for nearly four days during which time she had no food but what few roots she could find. She was found about six miles from the Buckland ranch Monday by J. C. Mills and Graham Nicholls of Mason Valley who were driving a band of horses to Wadsworth to be shipped to Oklahoma. Mrs. Bennett had not given up and seemed determined to find her way to some ranch. It was certainly a trying adventure for a woman of her years and she must be very hardy to endure the trial so well.—Wadsworth Dispatch.

Envious.—All old residents on this side of the mountains, and, more particularly, old Comstockers will be glad to learn that the Territorial Enterprise has been revived under the management of John E. McKinnon, who commenced its republication on Sunday last. We trust the Enterprise has come to stay, the Comstock giving promise of better times for Nevada. The Enterprise will receive a cordial welcome wherever it was known in its palmy days. The initial number is an excellent one, and it has seemingly fallen into capable hands.

While the silver racket in Congress has been detrimental to our neighbor Nevada it has greatly benefitted California, in the revival of prospecting for gold mines and working of mines that have been idle for years. Grass Valley, and all through Nevada county, gold mining has caused a big boom in the business of that section, and it is now one of the most prosperous camps and counties in this State.

At the recent State Convention of Women Suffragists held in New York Susan B. Anthony said: "The audacity and conceit of men were past finding out" and was greatly applauded. The delegates voted their preference for next President of the United States. Miss. Anthony was first choice; Julia Ward Howe, second; Francis Willard, third; Benjamin Harrison, fourth; Governor McKinley, fifth; Grover Cleveland, sixth.

The Italian Government is opposing emigration to the United States on account of our "hard times." We hope it will keep doing so and that its opposition will have the effect to stop it. If all the Nations of Europe, Asia and Africa would do likewise the American people would be glad to set apart a special day for thanksgiving for the blessing.

Pennsylvania is indeed a true-blue Republican State. At the late election Jackson, Republican, was elected State Treasurer by 126,126 over Osburn, Democrat. Fell, for Supreme Judge, had 126,551 over his Democratic opponent. The Prohibition vote was 21,368 for Treasurer, and the People's Party polled only 6,979 votes.

Everitt L. Smith, who worked on the Bodie Standard with T. S. Harris in '78, died at Lone Pine, Inyo county, on Nov. 22d aged about 50. On the 20th Harris died in San Francisco from wounds inflicted with suicidal intent, and thus the old friends passed away about the same time.

The Sacramento Bee, with its usual enterprise, scooped its evening cotemporaries throughout the State by publishing the President's Message entire on the day it was delivered to Congress. The San Francisco evening papers boiled it down.

The Inyo Independent keeps standing at the head of its local column, "Our President, Grover Cleveland" etc. The Independent is welcome to him; no one else wants him—although we all have him.

On December 21st the Union League of Philadelphia will give ex-President Harrison a complimentary banquet.

STEVENS REPLIES.

Ex- Minister Stevens has made his reply to Blount, and very emphatically and in plain language says that the report of Blount is a mass of falsehoods and misrepresentations. He shows that Blount consulted and obtained his information from the Royalists and friends of the Queen on the Islands, and gave his countrymen generally the cold shoulder. Thurston and Stevens have shown the American people that Blount was a mere understrapper sent to the Islands for the express purpose of preparing a report that would greatly reflect on the Harrison Administration. Now, if Admiral Skerrit and the Captain of the Boston could talk out in meeting we might hear a confirmation of what Thurston and Stevens have written, and that Blount's mission was to prepare a political bomb to injure the Republican Administration of Harrison and bolster up that of Cleveland It was duly prepared and fired, but its discharge had a different effect from what was intended and expected, its explosion having caused a bigger rumpus in the Democratic party than is congenial to Cleveland and his renegade Secretary of State.

HONORED ITSELF.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company did itself an honor when it elected William H. Mills a Director of the Company in place of the lamented Henry A. Cummings, deceased. Mr. Mills is one of the brainiest men in this big State of California, and having been at the head of the Land Department of that Company for many years he has made thousands of friends among the settlers who have been able to make happy and prosperous homes on lands managed by him, he having instituted a system of colinization which enabled purchasers of railroad lands to procure homes on easy terms and at low rates for their lands. His plan of dealing with settlers has made friends for the Company and antagonized none. No individual in the State has done more to settle families on vacant lands than has William H. Mills.

"After the Ball."—After the prospectors of the country have been at the expense and trouble of doing assessment work on their mining claims our Democratic Congress passes a bill to exempt them from doing the work for 1893 only. Why were its provisions only to apply to this year's work when those who voted for the bill ought to have known that 19 20ths of the said work had been done before the bill could reach the President? If it was intended to really benefit the miners it should have included 1894.

NEW TO-DAY.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT ONE ash-colored JACK, altered, 4 or 5 years old and branded somewhat like a reversed F, came to the Lone Tree Ranch, near Benton, Mono county, California, on the 21st day of November, 1893, and the owner is hereby notified to come for said animal, prove property, pay all the expenses incurred and take it away, or it will be sold according to law. Address

J. URRERE,
Benton, Cal.

d9-4t

Order to Show Cause Why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should Not Be Made.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNty of Mono, State of California,

In the matter of the Estate of CLARK EGGLESTON, deceased,

It appearing to this Court, by the petition this day presented and filed by R. G. Watkins, the Administrator of the Estate of Clark Eggleston, deceased, that it is necessary to sell the whole or some portion of the real estate of said decedent to pay the debts of decedent, and the expenses and charges of administration,

It is therefore Ordered by this Court that all persons interested in the Estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court TUESDAY, the SECOND DAY OF JANUARY, 1894, at the hour of Ten A. M., of said day at the Court room of said Court, at the Court House in the town of Bridgeport in said County and State, then and there to show cause why an Order should not be granted to said Administrator to sell so much of the said real estate as shall be necessary, and that a copy of this Order be published four successive weeks in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION, a newspaper printed and published in said county.

And it is further ordered that a copy of this Order be served upon Adaline Eggleston, of Coleville, Mono county, California, at least ten days before the time appointed for hearing said petition.

W. H. VIRDEN,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated December 4th, 1893.

Indorsed—In the Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Clark Eggleston deceased.

Order to Show Cause why Sale of Real Estate should not be made.

Filed Dec. 4th, 1893. J. D. Murphey, Clerk.
d9-4w.

5 TO 20 DOLLARS PER DAY Easily Made.

We want many men, women, boys, and girls to work for us a few hours daily, right in and around their own homes. The business is easy, pleasant, strictly honorable, and pays better than any other offered agents. You have a clear field and no competition. Experience and special ability unnecessary. No capital required. We equip you with everything that you need, treat you well, and help you to earn ten times ordinary wages. Women do as well as men, and boys and girls make good pay. Any one, anywhere, can do the work. All succeed who follow our plain and simple directions. Earnest work will surely bring you a great deal of money. Everything is new and in great demand. Write for our pamphlet circular, and receive full information. No harm done if you conclude not to go on with the business.

GEORGE STINSON & Co., Box 488, PORTLAND, MAINE.

PIONEER SALOON.

(Brick Building)

BRIDGEPORT

☞ Refitted and furnished with the BEST of everything required in a First-Class Saloon

d24-tf F. M. RICHARDSON.

MEDICAL.

Mr. D. M. Flanders

"I had Typhoid Fever

Which left me with torpid liver and kidney trouble. I was a great sufferer. I took a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and was restored

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

to health and gained over four pounds in weight. It is the best blood purifier. D. M. FLANDERS, real estate agent, Portland, Oregon.

Hood's Pills cure constipation. Try a box.

T. T. KOENIG, M. D.,

(Regular Graduate),

Physician and Surgeon;

n4-tf BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

LEGAL.

SPECIAL TAX NOTICE.

☞ TAXPAYERS ARE HEREBY notified that Checks and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Money Orders will not be received at this office for taxes.

United States Money Orders, Postals and currency will be taken as gold coin.

☞ Registered letters at risk of senders.

M. P. HAYS.
Tax Collector.

Notice to Co-Owners.

TO GEORGE W. VANSICKEL AND SAMUEL McCURDY.

You are hereby notified that I, the undersigned, have expended the sum of Three Hundred ($300) Dollars in labor and improvements upon the Gift, Rosa Battin and Black Snake mining claims, situated in Patterson Mining District, Mono county, State of California, in order to hold said mining claims, under the provisions of Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the said sum being the amount required for holding said claims for the year ending December 21st, 1893.

And if at the expiration of Ninety (90) days after the publication of this Notice, viz: at the expiration of One hundred and eighty (180) days from Saturday, September 23d, 1893, the date of the first publication of this Notice, you fail, or refuse, to contribute your several proportions of said expenditures as co-owners of said mining claims, viz: You, the said George W. Vansickel, $50, in gold money of the United States, the sum owing from you or your proportion, one fifth interest in said mining claims, and you, the said Samuel McCurdy, the sum of $50, the same being your proportion, one fifth interest in said mining claims, together with your proportions of the cost of this advertisement, then each of your several interests in said mining claims will become the property of the undersigned, under said Section 2324.

Dated at Bridgeport, Mono county, State of California, September 15th, 1893.

J. H. PATTERSON.

First publication September 23d, 1893. s23-10m

P. G. HUGHES,

BLACKSMITH AND WAGON MAKER,

BRIDGEPORT, CAL.

HORSE AND OX SHOEING.

AND GENERAL JOBBING

IF YOU WANT INFORMATION ABOUT

PENSIONS

Address a letter or postal card to THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney, P. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C.

PENSIONS PROCURED FOR SOLDIERS, CHILDREN, WIDOWS, PARENTS.

Also, for Soldiers and Sailors disabled in the line of duty in the regular Army or Navy since the war. Survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, and their widows, now entitled. Old and rejected claims a specialty. Thousands entitled to higher rates. Send for new laws. No charge for advice. No fee until successful.

SETTLE UP.

PARTIES INDEBTED TO THE UNDERSIGNED ARE REQUESTED TO SETTLE THEIR accounts on or before

DECEMBER TENTH.

THOSE HAVING CLAIMS WILL BE PAID upon presentation.

o21 A. F. BRYANT.

YOU SHOULD TAKE THE CHRONICLE-UNION AT $3 A YEAR.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

TICKETS TO

Eastern Cities

ARE SOLD BY THE

Southern Pacific Company.

AT

RENO.

H. L. FIELD, AGENT.

SLEEPING CAR BERTHS secured, and full information regarding Transcontinental Routes furnished on application. By corresponding with MR. FIELD, parties can arrange to join the Semi-Monthly Family Excursions over the Sunset Route.

Orders Sold at Lowest Rates for tickets for passage from Europe and Eastern Cities to any point in the Pacific States and Territories. These Orders, if not used, will be redeemed at the full amount paid therefor.

RICH'D GRAY, Gen. Traffic Manager. T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Pass. Agt.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

RAILROAD LANDS

For Lands in Central and Northern California, Oregon, Nevada and Utah, apply to or address W. H. MILLS, Land Agent, C. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

For Lands in Southern California, apply to or address JEROME MADDEN, Land Agent, S. P. R. R. SAN FRANCISCO.

$9 TO GENOA.

FAST TIME AND CHEAP FARE.

WHITTEMORE'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT at 6 A. M. on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS for Coleville, Topaz and Holbrooks,

CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR Genoa and Carson.

MARTIN'S STAGE Leaves GENOA,

(On ARRIVAL of STAGES from CARSON) MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS,

Connecting at HOLBROOK'S, on above days, for TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

$9 TO GENOA.

ROUND TRIP—$5 00.

BRIDGEPORT AND BODIE STAGE LINE,

Carrying the Mail and Express.

Connecting with the HAWTHORNE Stage.

Leaves Bridgeport every morning, except Sunday, at SIX o'clock—returning in the afternoon, Connecting with the

ANTELOPE STAGE LINE for CARSON on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

☞ BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, ETC. taken to Bodie at reasonable rates.

WILLIAM H. ADAIR, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EAST WALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and 4 or 6 animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams, half-price.	

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given

Buggy team	$1 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	5
Loose stock, each	5
Empty teams half-price.	

USE MONO SUN-BORN TRAVERTINE FOR CEMETERY WORK.

The most lasting material on the face of the Earth. Ancient and Modern Rome are built of TRAVERTINE.

Address W. E. LINDSEY, Bridgeport, Mono Co., Cal.; and Carson, Nev.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

PATENTS

Caveats, Trade-marks, Design Patents, Copyrights, And all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES.

Information and advice given to inventors without charge. Address

PRESS CLAIMS CO., JOHN WEDDERBURN, Managing Attorney,

P. O. Box 463. WASHINGTON, D. C.

☞ This Company is managed by a combination of the largest and most influential newspapers in the United States, for the express purpose of protecting their subscribers against unscrupulous and incompetent Patent Agents, and each paper printing this advertisement vouches for the responsibility and high standing of the Press Claims Company.

W. A. R. LOOSE,

ASSAYER AND METALLURGIST.

BODIE, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES L. HAYES,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND DISTRICT ATTORNEY,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

WM. O. PARKER

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AND NOTARY PUBLIC,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA. le12-tf

R. S. MINER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Bridgeport, Mono County, Cal

Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada. Mining litigation will receive special attention. le14-tf

HOMER E OSBORN,

GENERAL BROKER IN

Merchandise, Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

409 Montgomery Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS HIS FINE RANCH FOR SALE.

It is situated at the head of Antelope Valley, Mono County, California, and consists of 160 acres of first-class orchard and garden lands.—It will cut 20 tons of hay. There are 30 5-year old apple trees, also blackberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, etc., on it. It is well irrigated by a ditch belonging to the ranch.

Any one wanting a good home and farm, can have further particulars by addressing

W. T. BARNES,
au26 Coleville, Mono County, California.

DR. JORDAN & CO.'S GREAT MUSEUM OF ANATOMY

1051 Market St., San Francisco

(Between 6th and 7th Sts.)

Go and learn how wonderfully you are made and how to avoid sickness and disease. Museum enlarged with thousands of new objects. Admission 25 cts.

Private Office—Same Building 1051 Market Street—Diseases of men: stricture, loss of manhood, diseases of the skin and kidneys quickly cured without the use of mercury. Treatment personally or by letter. Send for book.

THIS PAPER

IS ONLY $3 A YEAR.

ORDER IT.

ADVERTISE

IN

THIS PAPER.

HOTELS.

ALLEN HOUSE,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

First-Class In Its Appointments.

☞ Livery and Feed Stable connected with the Hotel.

The patronage of the Public respectfully solicited.

my30-tf LEWIS A. MURPHEY.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL,

Main street,

BODIE.....CAL.,

N. W. BOYD.....Proprietor

THE ABOVE HOTEL will be conducted as first-class in all its departments.

The Table Cannot Be Excelled.

THE ROOMS ARE FIRST-CLASS.

Being Heated and Kept Scrupulously Clean.

Very Best Attention, as well as the Best Accomodations

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,

SAMUEL FALES.....Proprietor

JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,

(65 miles from Sonora and 30 from Bodie)

MONO COUNTY, CAL.

This well-known and popular Summer Resort is pleasantly situated on the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, amid wild and picturesque scenery, which offers superior inducements for tourists. The best of accommodations for families, the rooms being large and airy. For invalids the

STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. mar23-tf

BARNETT'S HOTEL,

COLEVILLE, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

Antelope Wagon Road, 50 miles from Carson City and 51 from Bodie).

D. M. BARNETT.....Proprietor

The hotel is new, commodious and pleasantly situated.

The table is supplied with the best the market affords.

The BAR is supplied with the best of Wines Liquors and Cigars.

Stabling and Blacksmith shop connected with the house. jl-tf

WOLVERINE SALOON AND BILLIARD PARLORS,

CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS, BRIDGEPORT.

☞ The SALOON and PARLORS have been refitted, and the BAR is stocked with the BEST of LIQUORS, WINES, and CIGARS. And will be conducted first class.

s2-tf STEWART KIRKWOOD, Proprietor.

R. A. LEALE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Sarsaparilla and Iron Sarsaparilla, Ginger Ale, Soda Water Etc.

BODIE, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRIDGEPORT LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

CORNER of MAIN and SINCLAIR STREETS BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

Horses boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Baled Hay, Oats, Barley and Wheat for sale in Quantities to Suit.

☞ Single or Double Teams at all hours.

A. D. WALTER, Proprietor.

jly15-tf

ANTELOPE & BRIDGEPORT TOLL ROAD,

Is in first-class condition, and the Shortest and Best Route to and from CARSON

OTTO LARSON, Lessee.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at COST MARK

This Office

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, DECEMBER 9. 1893

Bridgeport Post Office.
(Money Order Office).
Ella E. Brady, Postmistress.
OFFICE HOURS—
6 Week Days—8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Sundays—8 to 10 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M.

MAILS.

Bodie—every day, except Sunday. Departure, 6 A. M.—Arrival, 6 P. M.
Hotbrooks—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 A. M.
Aurora, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 6 A. M.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Thomas Faies left Hot Springs on Friday week by Whittemore's Carson stage, en route for the Arkansas Hot Springs, in hope that those famous waters will restore him to health, or comparatively so. His many friends here will hope to hear good news from him.

John Sheehan was up from Clinton the first of the week.

Supervisor Mills was here the first of the week.

Jo. Hunt is able to be about, and will soon be himself again.

Miss Fleming left for the Western Slope on Whittemore's stage on Monday.

Alex. McKenzie is back from Mason Valley.

John Friedel was up from Clinton this week.

L. R. Murphey and family, and Miss Zella Hayden, went to Mono Lake yesterday for a little "spree."

Miss Maud Reading returned to her Bodie home to-day, accompanied by Miss Ella Hughes.

GET READY.— Now that there is a demand for gold mines on this coast, California being now filled with Eastern men ready to purchase such property, those Mono prospectors who have mining claims on Green Creek, near Bridgeport, should prepare to work them next Spring, if they cannot this Winter, and try to make such a showing as to attract capital to invest here, but it won't do to ask a million of dollars for a mere "hole in the ground." Be reasonable in your prices and you will be very apt to sell your claim and thereby help yourself as well as the general community.

REWARD OFFERED.—Governor Markham has offered a reward of $300 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Frank A. Williams, known in this section as "Magpie," who was recently murdered on the stage road near the line of Mono and Tuolumne counties. It has been rumored that the murderer was supposed to be not far from Mason Valley, and a Deputy Sheriff from Tuolumne was over this way recently, but we have heard of no arrests.

BIG LOADS.—On Monday evening Wash P. Brandon with four wagons and 14 horses, hauling 34,000 pounds of freight, and Willie Butler with four wagons and 16 horses, with 31,000 pounds of freight, arrived here from Carson with freight for Landy, excepting one wagon of Brandon's loaded for himself. They both sailed for Landy on Tuesday.

FULL HOUSE.—Rev. Mr Peck had a full house at his service on Wednesday evening, every seat being filled and many having standing room only. If the attendance continues to increase he will have to take Bryant's Hall, or occupy the Court House square to have room for the multitude.

HOUSED.—The Hook & Ladder truck house has been completed and the fire apparatus safely housed from the elements. The house is on Main street, adjoining the Barber shop, near Sinclair street, and readily accessible in case of a fire.

STILL LOOSE.—The Inyo Index due here on Saturday night, made its appearance on Wednesday, just a week coming from Independence. That "screw" is still loose somewhere on the mail route.

FAT CATTLE.—Kirman & Rickey shipped a band of 450 fat cattle to San Francisco on Tuesday from their Antelope ranch. There will be thousands of new mouths in that city to fill with Mono beef this Winter.

FIRST TRIAL.—Cohn will be tried on Monday in the Superior Court for selling liquor to Indians. This will be the first trial in this county under the new law, making it a State Prison offence.

COUNTY MONEY.—On Monday the money in the County Treasury was counted, and the correct amount found therein—$18,362 23.

CASH.—According to the financial statements filed on the 4th, the following mining companies had cash on hand:

Bodie	$20,496 25
Mono	4,758 90
Standard	26,211 18

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Peck will hold service, at the school house, on Wednesday evening next at 7½ o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended.

RANCH SOLD.—John Friedel, of Clinton, has bought the James Stewart ranch on the Sweetwater road, about 11 miles from Bridgeport.

SUPERIOR COURT.
Virden, J.

Information, charging Alfred M. Gross with the crime of selling intoxicating liquors to an Indian, filed. Defendant arraigned, and pleads not guilty. Trial fixed for Monday, December 11th, and an order for fifty trial jurors made, to appear at that date.

In the matter of the estate and guardianship of Charles A. Schuman, a minor, the money in the hands of the Guardian, amounting to $257, was ordered to be loaned for one per cent per month interest until said minor reaches his majority. Said loan to be secured by mortgage on real estate.

In the matter of the Estate of Clark Eggleston, deceased, petition of Administrator, praying for sale of real estate, filed and order to show cause why such sale should not be made ordered published in the BRIDGEPORT CHRONICLE-UNION for four successive weeks.

Blanchard vs. Gregory et al. Hearing of motion for change of venue, or substitution of another Judge. Argued by W. O. Parker for Plaintiff, and J. E. Goodall for Defendant. Taken under advisement till Monday next, 11th.

BRIDGEPORT SCHOOL REPORT.

Report of Bridgeport Public School for the month ending Dec. 1st:

Number of scholars enrolled—Girls, 23. Boys, 24. Total, 47.

The following were neither absent nor tardy during the month:

Grammar Department—Eloise Elliott, Dell Sinnamon, Mary Gray, Willie Schumann.

Primary Department—Lottie Sinnamon, Janie Hays, Gussie Kinney, Chas. Kinney, Ella Cody, May Cody, Frank Huntoon, Eddie Schumann, Danie Schumann, Edmond Cody, Ray Schumann, George Kinney.

ZELLA HAYDEN, Principal.
TRACY BARNES, Assistant.

PRETTY GOOD.—Tax Collector Hays has settled with the Treasurer for the first installment of taxes, paying in to-date $11,192 32, leaving less than $4,000 to be collected on the last installment.

We are enjoying most beautiful weather.

Big Fire.

The town of Greenfield, Mason Valley, Nev., was almost wiped out of existence by the torch of an incendiary on Monday morning of last week. The fire occurred at 5:45, but had it been set at a much earlier hour probably the whole town would have gone; it would have been under full headway before people would have been roused from their sleep. The following are the losses; as given by the Mason Valley Tidings: Mrs. E. D. Bennett, store and dwelling, $650; J. I. Cohn, merchandise, $2,800; unfinished stores, $800; J. Butler, V. Bernard, E. Whitaker, R. Foley, bachelor's mess, clothing, etc. $250; E. A. Dyer, store and goods $3500; Craig & Littell, Armory Hall, $3000. Company I, National Guard, arms, etc., $1200; G. L. Leavitt, buildings and drugs, $3000, insurance $1500; J. S. Craig, hotel, two store buildings and corral, $7000; J. C. Gallagher, merchandise, $4000, insurance, $2000; Masonic Lodge, regalia and furniture, $200; A. O. U. W. Lodge, $150; A. J. Little, dwelling and furniture, $1500; insurance $600; J. Cohn, lumber, $800; W. H. McNeely, dwelling and furniture, $1200 insurance, $700; Mrs. A. McKenzie, of Bridgeport, Mrs. Morrow and Mrs. Logan each lost valuable jewelry that was at Cohn's being repaired.

During the progress of the fire last Monday morning Charles M. Knox emerged from the Greenfield Hotel with a load of goods which he had rescued. In the middle of the street he turned to take a last look at the burning building, when, without a groan he fell down dead where he stood.

Deceased had been stopping at the hotel for several weeks and receiving medical treatment at the hands of a local physician. He was a brother of Mrs. W. H. Spragg of this valley and had been a resident hereabouts for the past eighteen years. Mr. Knox was an honorable and industrious man, and was engaged in mining the greater part of that time, being interested in a number of claims in the adjacent hills at the time of his death. His funeral took place Wednesday, a long line of vehicles following his remains to their last resting place.—Mason Valley Tidings.

"WORD AND WORKS."—This, now famous, monthly magazine, edited and published at St Louis, Mo., by Rev. Irl R. Hicks, has closed its sixth volume. The Rev. Hicks is the great weather prophet, and his words as to approaching disturbances of the elements should be heeded, as he may truly be called a "sure thing" prophet. One dollar for a years' subscription to this work may save its subscriber thousands of thousands in its warnings of approaching storms. Two years ago a Bishop farmer, who took Word and Works, prepared for a storm foretold and saved himself from great damages while his neighbors suffered greatly. For $1 you get the magazine and Hicks' great Almanac. Subscriptions received at this office.

A HERALD OF THE INFANT YEAR.

Up the last thirty years or more from the century, and the segment will represent the term of the unbounded popularity of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The opening of the year 1894 will be signalized by the appearance of a fresh Almanac of the Bitters, in which the uses, derivation and action of this world-famous medicine will be lucidly set forth. Everybody should read it. The calendar and astronomical calculations to be found in this brochure are always astonishingly accurate, and the statistics, illustrations, humor and other reading matter rich in interest and full of profit. The Hostetter Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., publish it themselves. They employ more than sixty hands in the mechanical work, and more than eleven months in the year are consumed in its preparation. It can be obtained, without cost, of all druggists and country dealers, and is printed in English, German, French, Welsh, Norwegian, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish.

Royal Baking Powder

Absolutely Pure

A cream of tartar baking powder.

Highest of all in leavening strength.—LATEST UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FOOD REPORT.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO.,
106 Wall St., N. Y.

IN SMALL PACKAGES.

Some Bottled Up Thunder in Our Little Torpedo Boats.

Considerable interest attaches to the miniature torpedo boats which will be carried on the decks of the battleships Texas and Maine, now under construction by the government. They are excellent specimens of modern engineering skill, says the Washington Star. The boat for the Texas will be of twelve tons displacement and the one for the Maine will be of 14.8 tons. They will be swung into water from the top of the superstructure by great cranes, and will be used in midnight attacks. The little boats will be fitted each with one propelling engine of the quadruple expansion type, working a single screw. It is estimated that the indicated horse power of the Texas boat's engine will be 155, and that of the Maine boat's engine 200, when the screw is making 675 revolutions. The engine will be vertical inverted, with the cylinders placed in order of size over the shaft, the high pressure cylinder being forward.

There will be one water tube boiler on each boat, placed in a separate compartment forward of the engine. It will be constructed for a working pressure of 250 pounds per square inch and have about twelve feet of grate surface, with 480 feet of heating surface. Bulkheads and doors will be fitted where necessary to make the fire room airtight. In the Texas boat there will be one smokepipe and in the Maine boat there will be two stacks, situated forward and placed far enough apart on opposite sides of the ship to allow the torpedo boom to rig between them.

Two feet tanks will be provided in each boat, that in the Texas having a combined capacity of seventy gallons, and that in the Maine's boat of ninety gallons. The weight of all machinery and boilers, including auxiliaries and water in the boilers, condensers and pipes, as well as the spare parts and tools, must not exceed 9,900 pounds on the Texas' boat and 12,000 pounds on the Maine's boat.

Marine engineers take a good deal of interest in these little boats, for they contain as much bottled-up energy as anything afloat. The torpedo boat at its best appears to be nothing more than combined vitality and destruction. Within a thin and narrow shell there is an engine of remarkable force and a projectile of unusual deadliness. The little torpedo boats of the big battleships are the best of their type, for they are the latest and concentrate what was before condensed.

What Machinery Is Doing.

One of the astonishing facts in the field of industry is the marvelous power of machinery operated by hand. In the cotton trade, in 1850, the average product of every employe was something less than $700, while thirty years later he was able to produce a value of $1,300, notwithstanding the reduced price of cotton. In the woolen factory the change was much the same, the hand of each worker being able as long ago as 1850 to make over $1,200 of product, and in 1880 about $1,800, the proportion of material consumed by improved machinery being about the same. How much the world is indebted to invention cannot be stated in tangible form, says the Journal of Finance, but with the strength of man remaining the same and the skill of the present artisan, though showing some advances, still not distancing that of the ancient Egyptian, the vast increase of human resources is due mainly to the influence of invention in discovering ways in which machines can do the work of men. The competition is no longer a competition of skill of labor, but that of invention, and in America we are far in advance of any other nation in this respect. A man who fifty years ago could turn out a value equal to a scant wage, now, at fairly good wages, is able to bring into being four or five or six times the value.

A Chemical Triumph.

The complete isolation of flourine by a French scientist is a recent chemical triumph which has excited much interest. Flourine, as described for the popular understanding, has a smell resembling that of hypochlorous acid, which is somewhat masked by the odor of ozone, from its action on water vapor. It, of course, acts powerfully on the respiratory organs, even when greatly diluted, and it causes insensibility, lasting as long as a week or more, of the mucous membrane of the nose. It is of a yellowish-green color, somewhat lighter and yellower than chlorine. It combines explosively with hydrogen, even at a great cold and in the dark, and sulphur, selenium and tellurium take fire in it at ordinary temperatures. Bromine and iodine burn in it with a flame of low temperature, and amorphous carbon, amorphous boron, and especially crystalline silicon, with the evolution of great heat. Many other substances burn in it, oxygen and nitrogen appearing to be the only elements with which it does not unite.

The Superior Court of Inyo county is full of business. The Baxter vs. Gilbert water case has been on trial nearly three weeks and not near through. It is being reported by Miss Georgia Johnson.

W. E. Terry, one of Sacramento's oldest citizens, and of the well known lumber firm of Friend & Terry, died in that city on Sunday last, aged 61.

Van Alen has refused the appointment of Ambassador to Italy. He could not stand the newspaper attacks.

McKinley for President, and Tom Reed, of Maine, for Vice President, would be a strong team in 1896.

Oliver Roberts, of Carson, has taken a job lot of Pintes to the Midwinter Fair.

PATENTS.

NOTICE TO INVENTORS.

There was never a time in the history of our country when the demand for inventions and improvements in the arts and sciences generally so great as now. The conveniences of mankind in the factory and work-shop, the household, on the farm, and in official life, require continual accessions to the appurtenances and implements of each in order to save labor, time and expense. The political change in the administration of government does not affect the progress of the American inventor, who being on the alert, and ready to perceive the existing deficiences, does not permit the affairs of government to deter him from quickly conceiving the remedy to overcome existing discrepancies. Too great care can not be exercised in choosing a competent and skillful attorney to prepare and prosecute an application for patent. Valuable interests have been lost and destroyed in innumerable instances by the employment of incompetent counsel, and especially is this advice applicable to those who adopt the "No patent, no pay" system. Inventors who entrust their business to this class of attorneys do so at imminent risk, as the breadth and strength of the patent is never considered in view of a quick endeavor to get an allowance and obtain the fee then due. THE PRESS CLAIMS COMPANY, John Wedderburn, General Manager, 618 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C., representing a large number of important daily and weekly papers, as well as general periodicals of the country, was instituted to protect its patrons from unsafe methods heretofore employed in this line of business. The said Company is prepared to take charge of all patent business entrusted to it for reasonable fees, and prepares and prosecutes applications generally, including mechanical inventions, design patents, trademarks, labels, copyrights, interferences, infringements, validity reports, and gives especial attention to rejected cases. It is also prepared to enter into competition with any firm in securing foreign patents. Write for instructions and advice.

JOHN WEDDERBURN,
618 F Street,
P. O. Box 385. Washington, D. C.

LEGAL

Taxes. 1893. Taxes.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A CERTIFIED COPY OF THE ASSESSMENT Book of the County of Mono, State of California, for Real Estate and Personal Property, for the year 1893, has this day been received by me; that the State and County Taxes, for said year are now due and payable at the office of the undersigned, Tax Collector of the County of Mono, at the Court House, in Bridgeport, Mono County, California.

Notice is also hereby given, in accordance with the requirements of the Political Code, Section 3746: "That the taxes on all personal property, secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on all real property will be due and payable on the First Monday in October, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in November next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent, will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April next, at six o'clock P. M., an additional five per cent. will be added thereto.

"That the remaining one-half of the taxes on all Real Property will be payable on and after the First Monday in January next, and will be delinquent on the last Monday in April next thereafter, at six o'clock P. M., and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof."

"THAT ALL TAXES MAY BE PAID AT THE TIME THE FIRST INSTALLMENT AS THEREIN PROVIDED IS DUE AND PAYABLE."

☞ TAXES ARE PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN. CHECKS WILL NOT BE RECEIVED.

Dated Bridgeport, October 2, 1893.
M. P. HAYS, Tax Collector

Are you a Friend to the cause of Protection of American Interests?

Are you willing to work for the cause of Protection in placing reliable information in the hands of your acquaintances?

If you are, you should be identified with

THE AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE,
135 W. 23D ST., NEW YORK.

Cut this notice out and send it to the League, stating your position, and give a helping hand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FRESH AND GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING,

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN,

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles,

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, shot, Caps and Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

VOODOOISM OF TO-DAY.

The Mysterious Power Exercised by a Kentucky Negro.

In the Eyes of His Ignorant Fellows He Is Possessed of Divine Attributes and Understands the Mystery of Life.

About the close of the war a powerfully-built negro calling himself Elisha Broadeaux made his appearance in the vicinity of Russellville, Ky. At that time, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, he appeared to be about seventy years old, though vigorous as a mule. He established himself in the small log hut which he has occupied continuously since. The new arrival immediately became a man of prominence in a peculiar way among the negroes of this entire section of the country. They were unable to pronounce the old negro's name, and it was corrupted into "'Lige Broad Ax." Before the old man had resided in the vicinity a year miraculous powers were attributed to him by the ignorant negroes. A few of the colored people were too intelligent to be deceived, but his influence with the majority was so great that those better informed were not anxious to assert their skepticism. To some 'Lige Broad Ax was a voodoo doctor and controlled life and death; to others he was the high priest of black magic and in league with the devil, communing at will with demons and departed spirits. To all his race, with few exceptions, he was the embodiment of good and evil as he preferred to exercise his influence, and a terror generally. Even to the white population "Uncle 'Lige," as he was commonly known, was always an enigma. In their presence he was universally polite and humble, though among his colored acquaintances arrogant and commanding. To the white children the aged negro was never known to be otherwise than kind, though the fear he inspired among the negroes by his reputation as a voodoo doctor was shared in an exaggerated form by them. He was known to do a heavy traffic in charms, amulets, etc., among the negroes. The purchase was supposed to carry good luck or impart misfortune, as the old voodoo priest dictated. They did not doubt his power to "trick" anyone who had incurred his displeasure, though when questioned by a white person as to the miraculous powers attributed to him by the negroes the old negro always hastily denied such claims and vehemently protested that they were merely the inventions of his enemies. To the negroes, however, old 'Lige would deny that he had ever told the "white folks" that he was not a high priest of voodooism, possessed of divine attributes and familiar with the mystery of human existence.

For the past quarter of a century the locality has been disturbed periodically by accusations against the old wizard by members of his race who believed that they had been placed under a "spell" for some rancied slight or because he was paid to do so by their enemy. These complaints were of various forms. In one case the victim of the old negro's pretensions alleged that he had forced him to swallow a piece of corn knife in his sleep. He could feel the point cutting its way through his flesh. He was examined by physicians and appeared to be suffering all the torments incident to the introduction of a metallic substance in the human stomach. After lingering several days in awful delirium, in which he repeatedly claimed that he had been "tricked" by old 'Lige Broad Ax, the victim died. A post-mortem investigation was made. The stomach was frightfully swollen and inflamed, but if, as was believed, the negro had been poisoned, the drug used was so subtle as to defy surgical skill to detect its presence. This only served to convince the negroes more thoroughly of the voodoo doctor's knowledge of the black art.

The old voodoo doctor's influence among the negroes of southern Kentucky has increased of late years. This is partially attributed to the fact that though he has resided here more than a quarter of a century, he has not perceptibly aged since that time. He is almost as vigorous now as when he made his appearance in this locality. The best authorities agree that the old negro is more than one hundred years old. He is not positive as to his age. Familiarity with events early in the present century indicates that he was probably born in the last decade of the eighteenth century. He was brought to New Orleans in 1809 by a French planter who left Cuba at the outbreak of the war between France and Spain. The old voodoo priest prefers to be silent on this subject, as he desires to impress his race with the fact of his great age. He declares that he is one hundred and forty years of age, and that he will never die, having discovered the elixir of immortality. Many of these negroes assert that the secret of his longevity is that he occasionally takes the form of a vampire and repairs his shattered constitution with the blood of his younger victims. The power of old 'Lige to inhabit the body of animals at will is not questioned by many of those under his influence.

A Prosperous People.

The richest peasants in Europe are found in a province in Schleswig-Holstein. These Vierlanders raise early vegetables for the great cities of northern Europe. They supply flowers to the courts of St. Petersburg and Berlin. Their costumes are one of the sacred traditions of the country and not to be modified, come what may. The women wear little caps with stiffly starched bows of silk, over this a straw hat which looks as if it were upside down. Their skirts are short, the aprons full plaited. The bodice is white with a sort of zouave jacket of bright colors. The silver jewelry is the pride of their lives. The men wear small clothes, long waistcoats trimmed with silver buttons, a long jacket and a quite ordinary looking cap.

EUPHRASIA.

The Beautiful Legend Connected with the Dedication of St. Sophia.

A legend connected with the Church of St. Sophia is recalled by "An Idle Woman in Constantinople," and as it contains a moral fragrant of truth it may well be held in perpetual remembrance. When the basilica was finished Emperor Justinian gave orders that an inscription in letters of gold should be placed about the dome: "Justinian dedicates this church to the glory of God." But on the day of the public opening the emperor looked up at the dome and saw, with amazement, that the inscription ran: "Euphrasia dedicates this church to the glory of God."

"What is the meaning of this mockery?" he asked, pointing upward, and turning to the patriarch sitting beside the throne he said: "Did I not command you to have my name engraven on the dome?"

"Who is Euphrasia?" called the patriarch. "Who knows a woman bearing such a name? If anyone can answer let him speak."

From the priests to the lowest of the assembled thousands the question: "Who is Euphrasia?" ran round the church. No one answered. At length, while the emperor sat mute and amazed, a miserable fellow who cleaned the marble floor stepped forth and said:

"Imperial Cæsar, to whom I am unworthy to raise my eyes, I know a woman with such a name, but she is almost bedridden. She lives in a little house near one of the walls of the church."

"Bring her hither," commanded the emperor, and straightway pages and chamberlains rushed out and soon reappeared carrying an aged woman who trembled in every limb.

"Is your name Euphrasia?" asked the emperor.

"Yes, mighty emperor, it is."

"What do you know of that inscription?" and he pointed aloft to the large letters on the vault.

"Nothing, my lord, nothing!"

"But you see your name on the church. It stands there instead of mine. What have you done toward the building of the church?"

"Great king, nothing. My lord mocks his poor servant."

"Not at all," replied the emperor. "They tell me you live near. Think! Have you done nothing, spoke nothing, thought nothing to give you this claim?"

"Majesty," she said, "there is a little act, but it is so small I am ashamed to trouble my lord with its mention."

"Speak, I command you," said Justinian. "Fear not. Tell me all."

Then she told how, as she lay on her bed in her little house, she heard with sorrow the travail of the oxen and mules, carrying the marble and brick and beams up the steep hill, and her heart was sore within her; and how, when she grew better, the thought struck her:

"Who knows if I cannot do something to ease their pain, the poor dumb beasts, so patient in their woe! At least I will try."

So she took her bed and bore it into the road and scattered the straw from it on the steep ascent. It was but a little, but lo! as she worked, the straw seemed to grow and multiply and cover the whole road, and from that time the oxen passed pleasantly with their loads, and she heard no more distress.

The tears were in Justinian's eyes, and he said in a gentle voice:

"Let the name of Euphrasia stand; she is more worthy than I, for of her little she gave all she had."

A Terrible Weapon.

The sting of a bee is composed of two spears of polished horn held in a sheath. One gets a notion of the sharpness of the weapon by a very simple comparison. The edge of a very keen razor, when examined under a good microscope, appears as broad as the back of a thick knife, rough, uneven and full of notches. An exceedingly small and delicate needle similarly scrutinized resembles a rough bar from a smith's forge. The sting of a bee, viewed through the same instrument, shows a flawless polish, without the least blemish or inequality, ending in a point too fine to be discerned. In the act of stinging the spears, each of which has nine barbs and is grooved with a channel for the passage of the poison, emerge from the sheath. One of them is plunged into the flesh of the victim, the other following, and alternately they penetrate deeper and deeper. The venom is forced to the ends of the spears by much the same process as that which carries the poison from the tooth of a snake when it bites.

A Queer Legal Document.

One of the most remarkable legal papers on file in the archives of the world is one now in the national museum of Paris labeled "Sentence on a hog, executed by justice, in the copyhold of Clarmont-Avin, and strangled upon a gibbet at that place." It is sealed with red wax, kept under a glass case, bears date June 14, 1491, and reads as follows: "* * * We, the jury, in detestation and horror of this crime, and in order to make an example and so satisfy justice, have declared, judged, sentenced, pronounced and appointed that the said hog, now detained in the abbey as a prisoner, shall by the executioner be hung and strangled on a gibbet, near the gallows which stands within the jurisdiction of the monks whose names are hereto appended, being near the copyhold of Avin. In witness of which we have sealed this present with our seals." Following the above are the signatures of the jurors and the prefect of the department de l'Ainse.

The Ingenuity of Ants.

The green ants of Australia make nests by bending leaves together and uniting them with a kind of natural glue. Cook saw hundreds at a time on one leaf drawing it to the ground, while an equal number waited to receive, hold and fasten it.

LEGAL.

FINAL REPORT OF EX-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR D. M. WALTERS.

TO THE HON. W. H. VIRDEN, JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY OF MONO, STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

D. M. WALTERS, EX-PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR of the County of Mono, State of California, respectfully submits the following Final Report of his administration as Public Administrator of the County of Mono, for his Term of Office, ending January 1st, 1895, viz: That he has has heretofore rendered and filed in this Court, and has caused to be published according to law, a full and complete Report of his administration, and his Final Settlement, and Final Discharge, by this Honorable Court, of all matters and Estates upon which he has been called to administer, excepting the several Estates of William Robson, deceased; and Jacob Weaver, deceased; and now begs leave to make his Final Report as to those Estates, as follows, to wit:

LETTERS GRANTED.

William Robson, January 31st, 1891.
Jacob Weaver, January 31, 1891.

APPRAISED VALUE OF ESTATE.

William Robson	$ 587 50
Jacob Weaver	668 75

MONEY WHICH CAME INTO THE HANDS OF THE ADMINISTRATOR.

William Robson	$389 50
Jacob Weaver	420 75

FEES AND EXPENSES PAID BY ADMINISTRATOR, ON ORDER OF COURT, IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF SAID ESTATES.

William Robson	$389 50
Jacob Weaver	420 75

The Final Accounts in the above named Estates have been presented and settled, and the money in the hands of the Administrator, which belonged to said Estates, has been distributed, in accordance with the Decree of Distribution, and final discharge granted in both Estates.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA, COUNTY OF MONO. } ss.

D. M. Walters, being duly sworn, says: That he was the Public Administrator of the County of Mono, for and during the four years immediately preceeding the 2d day of January, 1893. That during the term of his office he administered upon the above named Estates; that it was impossible to bring said administration to a close before the expiration of his said term of office; that the above and foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of his proceedings in the matter of said Estates, since the commencement of said administration until the final close; that he was not at any time during said administration interested in the expenditure of any kind made on account of said Estates, and that he was not associated in business or otherwise with any one so interested.

D. M. WALTERS,
Ex-Public Administrator.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of October, 1893.

CHAS. L. HAYES,
Notary Public.

Indorsed: Superior Court, of Mono County, California.

Final Report of Ex-Public Administrator D. M. Walters.

Filed October 30th, 1893. J. D. Murphey, Clerk.

CHAS. L. HAYES, Attorney for D. M. Walters.

[n4-6w]

ENGLISH HOSPITAL ABUSES.

How Private Nurses Are "Sweated" in Some London Institutions.

Speaking of this abuse in the London Queen, Mrs. Bedford Fenwick, whose career from probationer to superintendent of a nurses' home permits her to do so with authority, says:

"It is a long story. I suppose the history of the movement dates back pretty nearly to the time, some twenty or twenty-five years ago, when educated women were first introduced into hospitals, instead of the untrained and often incapable women of the charwoman class, who were formerly employed. Ladies effected great and valuable improvements in the methods of nursing, but the authorities at first hardly knew how to treat them and expected them to do the menial work which their predecessors had performed. Then came the introduction of wardmaids and this grievance was redressed.

"But somehow," she continued, "in our nursing world we have no sooner removed one abuse than another has arisen. We had, for instance, no sooner swept the hospitals of our incapable and ofttimes drunken Sairey Gamps and had put the nursing of our hospitals upon a better footing than an unexpected trouble occurred.

"The hospital authorities began, in short, to perceive that they possessed in their lady nurses an unexpected source of revenue. The public outside the hospitals began to ask for trained nurses. At first, no doubt, the public got what it asked for, but gradually some hospitals slipped into the habit of sending out only half-trained nurses to a public which did not know the difference. The temptation was a pecuniary one and was certainly strong. A nurse at the end of her first year's training will be receiving a nominal salary of from sixty to eighty dollars. But let her be sent into private families as a 'fully trained' nurse and she is forthwith earning for the hospital authorities two guineas a week.

"Everybody is defrauded by such a system—the private employer who pays at a critical moment for the services of a competent person and does not get them, and the nurse, who is both defrauded of a large sum of money which she has earned and of the training which she entered the hospital on the understanding she should receive. Nor is this all. Ultimately the hospital patients suffer also from this dishonest system. Often the supply of nurses from the private nursing staff runs short and then nurses are taken out of the wards to meet the demand. You can imagine what disorganization of ward work ensues from such a system."

She Had It All Planned.

Whoever has seen a Cornish funeral knows how "lika lassie has her laddie" in the melancholy procession, and not only are there lads and lasses, but more mature couples. It is a matter not only of ceremony, but choice. A clergyman was ministering the other day to a parishioner whose end was approaching, when the voice of the sick man's wife, who was something of a virago, made itself heard through the open window: "I don't care what comes or goes, but I will not follow the corpse with a little man."

MEDICAL.

DOCTOR SWEANY

737 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

OPPOSITE EXAMINER OFFICE.

This learned specialist, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., but now so well and favorably known throughout the West by his long residence and successful practice in this city, continues to cure all Nervous, Chronic and Private diseases of both sexes. His name is a sufficient guarantee of a prompt and perfect cure of every case he undertakes. Poor treated free on Friday afternoons from 2 to 4 o'clock.

Nervous Debility Of every kind, name and nature treated far in advance of any other institution in the West.

Young Men If you are troubled with emissions, exhausting drains, pimples, bashfulness, aversion to society, stupidness, despondency, loss of energy, ambition, and self-confidence, which deprives you of your manhood and absolutely unfits you for study, business or marriage. If you are thus afflicted, you know the cause. Get cured and be a man.

Middle-aged Men There are thousands of you troubled with weak, aching backs and kidneys; frequent painful urination and sediment in urine; impotency or weakness of sexual organs and other unmistakable signs of nervous debility and premature decay. Many die of this difficulty, ignorant of the cause, which is the second stage of seminal weakness. The most obstinate cases of this character Dr. Sweany treats with unfailing success.

Private diseases, gleet, gonorrhœa, inflammations, discharges, stricture, weakness of organs, syphilis, hydrocele, varicocele, rupture, piles, fistula, quickly cured without pain or detention from business.

Kidney and Urinary aching in small of back; painful, frequent urination and thick, milky or bloody urine; Bright's disease; bladder, stomach, heart, liver, lung, throat, and all constitutional and internal troubles, permanently cured in the shortest possible time.

Blood and Skin diseases, sores, spots scrofula, syphilitic, pimples, tumors, taints, tumors, tetter, eczema, and other impurities of the blood, thoroughly eradicated, leaving the system in a strong, pure and healthful state.

Ladies if you are suffering from persisten headaches, painful menstruation, leucorrhœa or whites, intolerable itching, displacement of the womb, or any other distressing ailment peculiar to your sex, you should call on Dr Sweany without delay. He cures when others fail.

Write your troubles, if living away from the city. Thousands cured at home by correspondence, and medicines sent secure from observation. Book on SPECIAL DISEASES sent free to any one describing their troubles. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 to 12 A. M. only.

F. L. SWEANY, M. D.,
n11-6m 737 Market street, San Francisco, Cal.

THE DECLINE OF NERVE FORCE

Is one of the first signs of a premature condition of the body, and with it comes other weaknesses, which in the near future puts the individual beyond all nerve power.

[redacted] stops prematureness of the discharge in 20 days.

HUDYAN is the best remedy for this premature condition. [redacted] is a wonderfully powerful nerve-producing remedy.

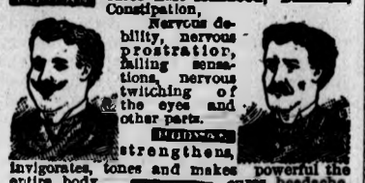
[redacted] stops all losses.

HUDYAN is the most marvelous discovery of the age.

HUDYAN is a power.

[redacted] builds up the nerve tissues of the body. [redacted] makes man anew. Hudyan is the great brain and nerve producer. Take [redacted] will give you strength.

[redacted] cures Lost Manhood, Dizziness, Constipation, Nervous debility, nervous prostration, failing sensations, nervous twitching of the eyes and other parts.



HUDYAN strengthens, invigorates, tones and makes powerful the entire body. HUDYAN cures headache, dizziness, dullness, confusion, pressure, blues, melancholy and wasting nervous decease. [redacted] stops all losses instantly. Hudyan gives power to the body, so that all the organs of the body are in a healthy state.

Undeveloped and stunted growth revitalized, resuscitated, restored by the use of [redacted]

The ravages made by vice, the horrors of a premature old age, the victim of the drug habit, tobacco and other vicious habits will find HUDYAN pleasant to take and sure to speedily and forever cure.

There are no failures. Don't be alarmed, even though you have tried every known remedy. After you shall have used [redacted] you will be a man, a powerful, vigorous man in every sense of the word.

If you are weak, debilitated, lack energy, nerve force, vitality, use HUDYAN.

If you would be happy, strong, vigorous and powerful use HUDYAN.

If you have a mind that is wandering, a memory that is failing use [redacted]

If you feel as weak as a kitten use HUDYAN.

If you are groping in purblind ignorance, not knowing what to take, and have any of the above symptoms use [redacted] is a nerve builder.

It is a new life is [redacted]

Are you contemplating marriage? Then use [redacted]

If you are not using HUDYAN you are not doing justice to your system.

The new discovery was made by the specialists of the old famous HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1 a package, or six packages for $5 (plain sealed boxes). A written guarantee given for cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured six more will be sent you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE, 1063 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

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